

1 THE HONORABLE THOMAS S. ZILLY
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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
10 AT SEATTLE

11 STRAIGHTSHOT COMMUNICATIONS,
12 INC., a Washington Corporation, et al.

13 No. C10-268Z

14 Plaintiffs,

15 ORDER

16 vs.
17 TELEKENEX, INC., a Delaware Corp., et al.

18 Defendants.

19 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on motions for summary judgment
20 filed by (1) defendants Mark Prudell and Mark Radford, docket no. 201;
21 (2) Telekenex, Inc. (“Telekenex”), Brandon Chaney, Anthony Zabit, and Joshua
22 Summers (collectively the “Telekenex Defendants”), docket no. 202; and
23 (3) defendants Mammoth Networks, LLC (“Mammoth”) and Brian Worthen
24 (collectively the “Mammoth Defendants”), docket no. 205. Having reviewed the
25 papers filed in support of, and opposition to, the various motions, the Court enters the
26 following Order.

1 I. BACKGROUND

2 This case arises out of the corporate dissolution of Plaintiff Straightshot
3 Communications, Inc. (“SCI”),¹ a company that provided networking services to small
4 and medium-sized businesses. 5th Am. Compl. (“FAC”), ¶ 14, docket no. 175. The
5 FAC alleges that between October 2008 and March 2009, several of SCI’s employees
6 began stealing SCI’s confidential information, including SCI’s customer lists, contacts,
7 and circuit diagrams, and secretly providing the information to SCI’s primary
8 competitor Telekenex. Id. at ¶¶ 28-29, 34-35, 38, 42, 44, 54, 76, 84, 87-93, 98-105,
9 109-22. Using this information, Radford, Prudell, and the Telekenex Defendants
10 allegedly solicited SCI’s existing customers and made false representations that SCI
11 was going out of business in an effort to induce SCI’s clients to switch their service to
12 Telekenex. Id. at ¶¶ 84, 88, 90-91, 93, 104-05, 111, 115-16, 147, 154-61, 166, 170-72,
13 175, 180, 186-88, 190, 192, 208, 210, 212-13, 215-16. The Mammoth Defendants
14 allegedly facilitated the transfer of SCI’s customers to Telekenex by providing
15 Telekenex with SCI’s confidential circuit information. Id. at ¶¶ 93, 95-97.

16 Plaintiffs brought the present lawsuit alleging, among other things, that
17 defendants violated the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act
18 (“RICO”), as well as the state version of RICO, the Washington Criminal Profiteering

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23 ¹ A related company, Straightshot RC, LLC, (“SRC”) is also a plaintiff in the present
24 action. Order, docket no. 81. SRC acquired some of SCI’s claims against the
25 defendants in an asset foreclosure in 2009. Perry Decl., Ex. 14, docket no. 160. The
26 Court has not yet determined whether the claims that are the subject of the pending
 motions are the property of SCI or SRC, and the parties have not briefed that issue.
 The Court need not address the issue in this Order.

1 Act (“WCPA”). See 3d Am. Compl. (“TAC”), docket no. 83. Specifically, plaintiffs
 2 contended that defendants joined together in an association for the common purpose of
 3 defrauding SCI of its trade secrets and confidential information, and using that
 4 information to deprive SCI of its business and customers. See id. at ¶ 293. On
 5 November 15, 2010, the Court granted defendants’ motion to dismiss plaintiffs’ RICO
 6 and WCPA claims because plaintiffs had failed to allege facts demonstrating the
 7 existence of a pattern, a necessary element of both a RICO and WCPA claim. Order,
 8 docket no. 139. However, the Court also granted plaintiffs leave to amend to cure the
 9 TAC’s deficiencies. Id.

12 Although RICO identifies a number of different predicate acts that constitute
 13 illegal racketeering activity, see 18 U.S.C. § 1961(a), the TAC relied exclusively on
 14 wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343). See TAC at ¶ 292, docket no. 83. Plaintiffs filed the
 15 FAC² on December 9, 2010, alleging further acts of wire fraud in support of their
 16 amended RICO claim. FAC, docket no. 175. The FAC also alleges new predicate acts
 17 to support plaintiffs’ RICO claim, including obstruction of justice (18 U.S.C. § 1503),
 18 evidence tampering (18 U.S.C. § 1512), and mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341).

23 ² Plaintiffs first filed an amended complaint containing the revised RICO allegations
 24 on December 6, 2010. See 4th Am. Compl., docket no. 173. On December 8, 2010,
 25 the Court granted in part plaintiffs’ motion to file another amended complaint, docket
 26 no. 147, alleging claims against Telekenex’s successor-in-interest, IXC Holdings, Inc.
 (“IXC Holdings”). Minute Entry, docket no. 174. Shortly thereafter, plaintiffs filed
 the FAC, which is the operative complaint. Docket no. 175.

1 **A. Obstruction of Justice Allegations, 18 U.S.C. § 1503(a)**

2 Plaintiffs allege that defendant Summers engaged in at least three instances of
 3 obstruction of justice. Specifically, plaintiffs contend that Summers perjured himself
 4 in a declaration filed in state court on February 16, 2009, and again in two depositions
 5 held on August 3, 2009 and November 16, 2010. FAC at ¶¶ 253, 266-68, docket
 6 no. 175.³ The allegedly perjurious statements relate to Summers' attempts to cover up
 7 his involvement in defendants' conspiracy to steal SCI's trade secrets and drive the
 8 company out of business. *Id.* at ¶ 250 ("Defendant Summers made a long series of
 9 false statements to cover up Defendants' wrongdoing.").

10 **B. Evidence Tampering Allegations, 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(1)**

11 Plaintiffs originally alleged in the TAC that when defendant Summers resigned
 12 from his position at SCI on February 6, 2009, he took one of SCI's laptop computers
 13 loaded with confidential information. TAC at ¶ 107, docket no. 83. Summers then
 14 allegedly used the confidential information on the laptop to access SCI's servers and
 15 shut down SCI's client services. *Id.* at ¶¶ 193, 197, 203-04.

16 Plaintiffs now allege that Summers concealed the fact that he retained the SCI
 17 laptop so that he could destroy evidence of his illicit use of SCI's confidential
 18 information and his access to SCI's servers. FAC at ¶¶ 254-56, 262-63, docket
 19 no. 175. Plaintiffs contend that Summers destroyed the evidence in direct

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 26 ³ Plaintiffs also contend that Summers' perjurious statements are indictable
 racketeering activity under 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2).

1 contravention of a state court's temporary restraining order, and with the specific
2 intent of interfering with the administration of justice. Id. at ¶¶ 261-62, 265, 269.
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4 **C. Mail and Wire Fraud Allegations, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343**

5 In addition to the original wire fraud allegations, plaintiffs contend that the
6 defendants engaged in further acts of wire fraud and other acts of mail fraud against
7 SCI, SCI's former customers, and third parties.

8 1. Mail and Wire Fraud Against SCI

9 Plaintiffs allege that Telekenex engaged in mail and wire fraud when it
10 fraudulently transferred its assets to IXC Holdings in August 2010. FAC at ¶ 324,
11 docket no. 175.

13 2. Mail and Wire Fraud Against SCI's Former Customers

14 The FAC alleges that defendants pressured SCI's former customers into signing
15 contracts with Telekenex without affording the customers the opportunity to consider
16 alternative service options. Id. at ¶ 271. Plaintiffs contend that defendants'
17 representations to SCI's former customers that they had no alternative to obtain service
18 on short notice as a result of SCI's collapse, left the customers with no choice but to
19 assent to unfavorable service agreements with Telekenex. Id. In addition, at least one
20 customer, U.S. Bearings, allegedly received inferior service after it switched providers
21 from SCI to Telekenex. Id.

1 3. Mail and Wire Fraud Against Third Parties

2 In addition to the events related to SCI's collapse, the FAC alleges that
3 Telekenex has perpetrated other mail and wire fraud schemes against the following
4 third parties:

- 6 (1) Charlotte Russe, Inc. ("Charlotte Russe"). Telekenex and Telekenex
7 IXC, Inc. ("Telekenex IXC") allegedly used misrepresentations and the
8 threat of service interruptions to pressure Charlotte Russe into signing an
9 unfavorable service contract with Telekenex IXC. Id. at ¶¶ 273-82;
- 10 (2) Restaurant Concepts II, LLC ("RCII"). Telekenex and Telekenex IXC
11 allegedly told RCII that Telekenex IXC would only agree to provide
12 service to RCII if the company agreed to extend its contract by 36
13 months. Id. at ¶ 283;
- 14 (3) Perseus Books, LLC ("Perseus"). Telekenex allegedly refused to port
15 Perseus's telephone numbers to a new carrier in violation of federal law
16 unless Perseus paid an early termination fee. Id. at ¶¶ 284-88;
- 17 (4) Eat 'n Park Hospitality Group, Inc. ("Eat 'n Park"). Telekenex and
18 Telekenex, IXC allegedly used misrepresentations and the threat of
19 service interruptions to pressure Eat 'n Park into signing an unfavorable
20 service contract with Telekenex IXC. Id. at ¶¶ 289-92;
- 21 (5) Eric F. Anderson, Inc. ("EFA"). Telekenex allegedly refused to port
22 EFA's telephone numbers to a new carrier in violation of federal law
23 unless EFA paid an early termination fee. Id. at ¶¶ 293-99;
- 24 (6) Dealtree, Inc. ("Dealtree"). Telekenex allegedly misrepresented its
25 ability to provide quality services to Dealtree in order to induce Dealtree
26 to enter into a service contract with Telekenex. Id. at ¶¶ 300-05;
- 27 (7) Bryco Funding, Inc. ("Bryco"). Telekenex allegedly misrepresented its
28 ability to provide quality services to Bryco in order to induce Bryco to
29 enter into a service contract with Telekenex. Id. at ¶¶ 306-19;
- 30 (8) Robin Riechert. One of Telekenex's successor corporations, Net World,
31 Inc., allegedly fraudulently transferred its assets to Telekenex and other

1 companies after Riechert obtained a sizeable judgment against Net
 2 World. Id. at ¶ 320; and

- 3 (9) Michigan Street Buildings, LLC (“Michigan Street”). Telekenex IXC
 4 allegedly wrongfully refused to honor the lease agreement between
 5 Michigan Street and AuBeta Network Corp. after Telekenex IXC
 6 acquired AuBeta in March 2009. Id. at ¶ 321.

7 **II. DISCUSSION**

8 Defendants move to strike many of the allegations in the FAC. Mot., docket
 9 no. 202. Defendants also move for summary judgment on plaintiffs’ RICO claim
 10 (Eighth Cause of Action) and WCPA claim (Ninth Cause of Action). Id.; see also
 11 Mot., docket no. 201; Mot., docket no. 205. The Telekenex Defendants separately
 12 move for summary judgment on plaintiffs’ claims for fraudulent transfer (Fourteenth⁴
 13 Cause of Action), and corporate disregard (Fifteenth Cause of Action).

14 **A. Defendants’ Motion to Strike**

15 Defendants move to strike the new allegations in the FAC to the extent it
 16 (1) alleges that defendants engaged in predicate acts of racketeering activity other than
 17 wire fraud; (2) alleges facts or legal theories previously rejected by the Court; and
 18 (3) alleges misconduct by non-party Telekenex IXC and attributes such conduct to the
 19 defendants. See Reply at 3, docket no. 211. Defendants argue that all three categories
 20 of allegations should be stricken because they exceed the Court’s Order granting leave
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23 ⁴ The FAC identifies two different claims as plaintiffs’ “Fourteenth Cause of Action:”
 24 fraudulent transfer and corporate disregard. FAC at 84, docket no. 175. For purposes
 25 of the present motion, the Court will refer to the fraudulent transfer claim as the
 26 Fourteenth Cause of Action and the Corporate Disregard claim as the Fifteenth Cause
 of Action.

1 to amend. See Order, docket no. 139. The Court GRANTS in part and DENIES in
 2 part the motion to strike. The Court GRANTS in part the motion and STRIKES the
 3 paragraphs specifically identified by defendants that allege misconduct by non-party
 4 Telekenex IXC in connection with third parties Charlotte Russe, RCII,⁵ Eat ‘n Park,
 5 and Michigan Street. See FAC at ¶¶ 273-83, 289-92, 321. The Court denied
 6 plaintiffs’ motion to add Telekenex IXC as a defendant, see Minute Entry, docket
 7 no. 174, and as such, the allegations are improper.⁶ The Court otherwise DENIES
 8 defendants’ motion to strike. With the exception of the allegations related to
 9 Telekenex IXC, defendants have failed to identify any specific paragraphs of the
 10 amended complaint that they contend should be stricken. McGorray v. O'Connor,
 11 87 F. 586 (9th Cir. 1898) (holding that a motion to strike out parts of a pleading must
 12 be denied when the moving party fails to specifically identify the portions to be
 13 stricken); see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 7(b)(1)(B)-(C) (noting that a motion must state with
 14 particularity the grounds for seeking the order and the relief sought).
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 21⁵ In addition, the FAC only alleges that, as to RCII, “Telekenex IXC told [RCII] . . .
 22 that Telekenex IXC would agree to assume RCII’s agreement with AuBeta only if the
 23 contract was extended for a period of 36 months.” FAC at ¶ 283, docket no. 175. The
 24 alleged statement, standing alone, is neither illegal nor improper, and fails to state a
 25 claim for relief.

26⁶ For the same reasons, the Court STRIKES plaintiffs’ allegations regarding third party
 27 Robin Reichart, see FAC at ¶ 320, docket no. 175, which relate to misconduct
 28 allegedly perpetrated by non-party Net World, Inc.

1 **B. Defendants' Motions for Summary Judgment⁷ — Standard of**
 2 **Review**

3 Summary judgment is appropriate where “there is no genuine dispute as to any
 4 material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ.
 5 P. 56(a); Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 247 (1986). The Court must
 6 draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the non-moving party. See F.D.I.C. v.
 7 O'Melveny & Meyers, 969 F.2d 744, 747 (9th Cir. 1992), rev'd on other grounds, 512
 8 U.S. 79 (1994).

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 10 **C. Plaintiffs' Amended RICO Claims (Eighth Cause of Action)**

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 12 To state a claim under RICO section 1962(c),⁸ a plaintiff must allege: (1)
 13 conduct (2) of an enterprise (3) through a pattern (4) of racketeering activity. Miller v.
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15 ⁷ Plaintiffs argue that defendants' motions for summary judgment are premature, and
 16 that the Court should instead apply the liberal Rule 12(b)(6) dismissal standard and
 17 decline to review materials outside the pleadings in deciding defendants' motions.
 18 Defendants' motions are not premature, however, as this case has been pending since
 19 February 2009. Moreover, although plaintiffs request time to conduct further
 20 discovery pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d), the discovery deadline passed on
 21 November 24, 2010. Order, docket no. 80. On December 8, 2010, the Court expressly
 22 ordered the parties to engage in no further discovery, with the limited exception of
 23 discovery regarding plaintiffs' claims against defendant IXC Holdings. Minute Entry,
 24 docket no. 174. Plaintiffs have had countless opportunities to conduct discovery
 25 regarding their RICO claim in the two years that this case has been pending, and no
 26 further discovery is warranted or necessary. Finally, a party requesting a continuance
 pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d) must identify by affidavit the specific facts that
 further discovery would reveal, and explain why those facts would preclude summary
 judgment. See Tatum v. City of San Francisco, 441 F.3d 1090, 1100 (9th Cir. 2006).
 Here, plaintiffs have failed to meet their burden to explain what further discovery
 would reveal, and why it would preclude summary judgment. See Fed. R. Civ. P.
 56(d). Accordingly, the Court DENIES plaintiffs' motion for a Rule 56(d)
 continuance, and will apply the summary judgment standard to defendants' motions.

1 Yokohama Tire Corp., 358 F.3d 616, 620 (9th Cir. 2004). With the exception of the
 2 pattern element, in its prior Order the Court held that plaintiffs had alleged sufficient
 3 facts to establish all of the elements of a RICO claim. Order, docket no. 139.
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 5 Therefore, the existence of a pattern of racketeering activity is the primary issue before
 6 the Court.

7 To establish a pattern of racketeering activity, the plaintiff must show that the
 8 defendant committed at least two predicate offenses. Clark v. Time Warner Cable,
 9 523 F.3d 1110, 1116 (9th Cir. 2008). The plaintiff must further establish that the
 10 racketeering predicates are 1) related (the relationship element); and 2) part of a
 11 continuous pattern that either threatens or constitutes long-term criminal activity (the
 12 continuity element). H.J., Inc. v. Nw. Bell Tel. Co., 492 U.S. 229, 239 (1989).

14 1. The Relationship Element

15 “‘Related’ conduct ‘embraces criminal acts that have the same or similar
 16 purposes, results, participants, victims, or methods of commission, or otherwise are
 17 interrelated by distinguishing characteristics and are not isolated events.’” Howard v.
 18 Am. Online, Inc., 208 F.3d 741, 749 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting H.J., 492 U.S. at 239).

21 ⁸ Plaintiffs also allege that defendants violated two other provisions of the RICO
 22 statute, sections 1962(a) and 1962(d). As discussed below, however, the dispositive
 23 issue on all of plaintiffs’ RICO claims is whether plaintiffs can establish a pattern of
 24 racketeering activity. See Nugget Hydroelectric, L.P. v. Pac. Gas & Elec. Co., 981
 25 F.2d 429, 437 (9th Cir. 1992) (plaintiff must show a pattern of racketeering activity to
 26 recover under section 1962(a)); Simon v. Value Behavioral Health, Inc., 208 F.3d
 1073, 1084 (9th Cir. 2000) (holding that the failure to plead the elements of a section
 1962(c) claim precludes a claim under section 1962(d)), overruled on other grounds
by, Odom v. Microsoft Corp., 486 F.3d 541 (9th Cir. 2007).

1 “The relationship requirement exists to ensure that RICO is not used to penalize a
 2 series of disconnected criminal acts.” United States v. Eufrasio, 935 F.2d 553, 565
 3 (3d Cir. 1991). In the present case, the relationship element was not disputed in the
 4 last round of motions because all of the allegations in the TAC related to defendants’
 5 alleged misappropriation of SCI’s trade secrets, and SCI’s resulting dissolution (the
 6 “trade secret scheme”).

7 There is no dispute that the majority of the new allegations in the FAC (such as
 8 the allegations relating to Summers’ obstruction of justice and evidence tampering,
 9 and allegations related to SCI’s former customers) are related to the trade secret
 10 scheme. However, the FAC also alleges that Telekenex, acting alone, engaged in mail
 11 and wire fraud involving third parties Perseus, EFA, Dealtree, and Bryco (collectively
 12 the “third party schemes”). Specifically, the FAC alleges that Telekenex
 13 misrepresented its ability to provide quality services in order to entice the third parties
 14 to become customers (Dealtree, Bryco), and refused to transfer its former customers’
 15 telephone numbers to other carriers, in violation of federal law, unless the customers
 16 agreed to pay termination fees (Perseus, EFA).⁹ FAC at ¶¶ 284-28, 293-319, docket
 17 no. 175. The Court must determine whether the third party schemes are related to the
 18 trade secret scheme alleged in the FAC.

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 24 ⁹ It is questionable whether Telekenex’s alleged misconduct towards Dealtree, Bryco,
 25 Perseus, or EFA rises to the level of an indictable predicate act, because neither the
 26 violation of a statute, nor the failure to perform as promised, constitutes to the level of
 wire fraud. See Hilton Sea, Inc. v. DMR Yachts, Inc., 750 F. Supp. 35, 39 (D. Me.
 1990); Rothman v. Vedder Park Mgmt., 912 F.2d 315 (9th Cir. 1990).

1 The Ninth Circuit addressed the relationship component of a pattern in Howard,
2 208 F.3d at 749, where the plaintiff's complaint alleged that AOL, an internet service
3 provider, fraudulently advertised a flat-fee pricing plan in order to increase
4 subscribership and drive up the company's stock price. Id. at 746. The plaintiff
5 alleged that the advertising was fraudulent because AOL knew that the number of
6 individuals who would be enticed to sign up for AOL's services by the advertising
7 would outstrip the company's ability to provide internet service. Id. at 746-47. In
8 addition to the fraudulent advertising scheme, the plaintiff alleged that AOL made
9 misrepresentations about its shipping needs in order to induce a shipping company to
10 expand its operations. Id. at 748. The plaintiff contended that the different schemes
11 were "related" because both schemes demonstrated that "fraudulent activity has been
12 AOL's modus operandi over an extended period of time, manifested in a variety of
13 ways." Howard v. Am. Online, Inc., Dkt. No. 35, Civ. 97-1642 (C.D. Cal., May 14,
14 1998). The district court held that the shipping company allegations had no
15 connection to the false advertising allegations and therefore the two schemes were not
16 "related" under RICO. Id. The Ninth Circuit affirmed, holding that although the
17 schemes involved the same participant (AOL), the "purpose, result, victim and method
18 of the [shipping company] misrepresentations are strikingly different [than the other
19 allegations in the complaint]." Howard, 208 F.3d at 749.

20 Here, plaintiffs argue that the third party schemes are related to the trade secret
21 scheme because, collectively, the schemes demonstrate that fraudulent activity is
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1 Telekenex's modus operandi. Fraudulent or not, however, the schemes must be more
 2 than merely a series of disconnected criminal acts. Id. at 749. As in Howard, the third
 3 party schemes here had different participants (the only alleged participant was
 4 Telekenex),¹⁰ different victims (Bryco, Dealtree, Perseus, and EFA), different results,¹¹
 5 and different methods (no theft of trade secrets) than the trade secrets scheme alleged
 6 in the FAC. Accordingly, the third party schemes alleged in the FAC are unrelated to
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12 ¹⁰ In addition, although the Court previously held that plaintiffs had pleaded sufficient
 13 facts to satisfy the enterprise element of their RICO claim in connection with the trade
 14 secret scheme, the absence of any involvement of the remaining defendants in the third
 15 party schemes alters the Court's analysis of the enterprise element. United States v.
16 Minicone, 960 F.2d 1099, 1106 (2d Cir. 1992) ("The racketeering acts must be related
 17 to each other . . . and they must be related to the enterprise."') (emphasis added); see
also Banks v. Wolk, 918 F.2d 418, 424 (3d Cir. 1990) ("[A]ll predicate acts in a
 18 pattern must be somehow related to the [same RICO] enterprise."). The FAC does not
 19 allege that any of the defendants except Telekenex were involved in the third party
 20 schemes. Consequently, even if plaintiffs could rely on the third party schemes to
 21 show a pattern of racketeering activity, plaintiffs could not show that the remaining
 22 defendants participated in an enterprise engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity.
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26 ¹¹ The evidence relating to the third party schemes submitted by plaintiffs was
 apparently obtained by combing through court databases to identify every lawsuit
 initiated since 2006 in which Telekenex is a party. See Gail Decl. at ¶¶ 2-6, Exs. 1-5,
 docket no. 210. However, it appears that these lawsuits have uniformly been resolved
 in favor of Telekenex, either by dismissal in Telekenex's favor, or settlement. See Tift
 Decl., Exs. 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, docket no. 204; Telekenex, Inc. v. Charlotte Russe, Inc.,
 Order, docket no. 74, Civ. 09-2-22435-8 (Wash. Sup. Ct. Feb. 8, 2011). Moreover, the
 Court is skeptical that the evidence relating to the third party schemes, which was
 obtained from the pleadings in the various lawsuits, constitute "facts" that support
 plaintiffs' RICO claims. Cf. Word of Faith World Outreach Ctr. Church, Inc. v.
Sawyer, 90 F.3d 118, 123-24 (5th Cir. 1996).

1 the trade secret scheme for purposes of RICO, and do not establish a pattern of
 2 racketeering activity.¹²
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4 2. The Continuity Element

5 The continuity element requires proof of either “open-ended” or “closed-ended”
 6 continuity. H.J., Inc., 492 U.S. at 241. The Court’s prior order only granted plaintiffs
 7 leave to plead facts that would demonstrate open-ended continuity, which requires
 8 either (1) a threat of future criminal conduct; or (2) conduct that constitutes the
 9 enterprise’s regular way of doing business. H.J., Inc., 492 U.S. at 241-42. In either
 10 case, the touchstone of a pattern is past conduct that by its nature projects into the
 11 future with a threat of repetition. See Allwaste, Inc. v. Hecht, 65 F.3d 1523, 1528 (9th
 12 Cir. 1995). A plaintiff can establish open-ended continuity where there is an ongoing
 13 scheme, multiple victims, or a risk of continuing illegal activity. See Ticor Title Ins.
 14 Co. v. Florida, 937 F.2d 447, 449 (9th Cir. 1991). Conversely, a plaintiff cannot
 15 establish open-ended continuity if the defendants’ collective conduct is in a sense a
 16 single episode with a single purpose, rather than a series of separate, related acts.
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 18 Sever v. Alaska Pulp Corp., 978 F.2d 1529, 1533 (9th Cir. 1992). Thus, where the
 19 defendants’ predicate acts are all directed to one goal which has a definitive ending
 20 date, there is no threat of future criminal activity once that goal is accomplished. See
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 22 Religious Tech. Ctr. v. Wollersheim, 971 F.2d 364, 366 (9th Cir. 1992).

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¹² For the same reasons, the Court concludes that Telekenex’s alleged fraudulent
 26 transfer of assets to IXC Holdings in August 2010, see FAC at ¶ 324, docket no. 175,
 is not “related” to the trade secret scheme for purposes of RICO.

1 This Court previously held that the trade secret scheme alleged in the TAC
2 constituted a single episode of criminal conduct with a definitive goal: the complete
3 dismantling of SCI as a company, and the transfer of its business to Telekenex. Order
4 at 14-15, docket no. 139. Plaintiffs argue that the new allegations in the FAC
5 demonstrate that the trade secret scheme was not a single episode, but rather, a part of
6 an ongoing scheme, with multiple victims, that represents defendants' regular way of
7 doing business.

8 Specifically, plaintiffs argue that the trade secret scheme involved multiple
9 victims because SCI's former customers were intended victims of the scheme. See
10 FAC at ¶ 271, docket no. 175 ("The harm to Straightshot's customers was an inherent
11 part of the defendants' fraudulent scheme."). However, to constitute racketeering
12 activity, the conduct must be an indictable predicate act under 18 U.S.C. § 1961.
13 Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex Co., Inc., 473 U.S. 479, 495 (1985) ("'[R]acketeering
14 activity' consists of no more and no less than commission of a predicate act.").
15 Plaintiffs allege that defendants committed wire fraud when they "pressured customers
16 into signing [unfavorable] contracts with Telekenex without affording customers the
17 opportunity to consider other options" and "represented that Telekenex was the sole
18 alternative to risking a major interruption of their phone, data, and Internet Services."
19 FAC at ¶ 271, docket no. 175. To adequately plead wire fraud, however, a plaintiff
20 must allege: (1) the formation of a scheme or artifice to defraud; (2) use of the United
21 States wires or causing a use of the United States wires in furtherance of the scheme;
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1 and (3) specific intent to deceive or defraud. Schreiber Distrib. Co. v. Serv-Well
 2 Furniture Co., 806 F.2d 1393, 1400 (9th Cir. 1986). To establish a scheme or artifice
 3 to defraud, a plaintiff must demonstrate that the defendant retained or misappropriated
 4 the money or property of others, through the use of dishonest methods or schemes.
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6 See e.g., Carpenter v. United States, 484 U.S. 19, 26-27 (1987). Plaintiffs submit no
 7 evidence that defendants misappropriated the property of SCI's former customers.
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9 Moreover, "business rivals may not use RICO to complain about injuries
 10 derivatively caused by mail frauds perpetrated against customers, because only the
 11 customers are the beneficiaries of the statutory protection." Israel Travel Advisory
 12 Serv., Inc. v. Israel Identity Tours, Inc., 61 F.3d 1250, 1258 (7th Cir. 1995) (citing
 13 Lancaster Cmty. Hosp. v. Antelope Valley Hosp. Dist., 940 F.2d 397, 405-06 (9th Cir.
 14 1991)). Thus, although a business can recover under the common law of unfair
 15 competition when a rival lies to potential customers, the business does not have a
 16 claim under the mail fraud statute, and by extension RICO. Israel Travel Advisory
 17 Serv., Inc., 61 F.3d at 1257; see also Lancaster, 940 F.2d at 406 ("[I]t might be said
 18 that defendants hoped to 'steal' Lancaster's customers. But it cannot be said that these
 19 customers were Lancaster's property."). SCI's former customers are not additional
 20 victims of the trade secrets scheme, and they do not support a showing of open-ended
 21 continuity.
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23 Plaintiffs also argue that the trade secret scheme poses a risk of future criminal
 24 activity because defendant Summers continues to engage in illegal acts of obstruction
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of justice and evidence tampering in an effort to cover-up the trade secret scheme. FAC at ¶ 250, docket no. 175. Consistent with the law in several circuits, this Court held in its prior order that a defendant's efforts to cover up a criminal scheme does not extend the duration of the underlying scheme. Order at 17, docket no. 139 (citing Midwest Grinding Co. v. Spitz,¹³ 976 F.2d 1016, 1024 (7th Cir. 1992); Pyramid Sec. Ltd. v. IB Resolution, Inc., 924 F.2d 1114, 1117 (D.C. Cir. 1991); Aldridge v. Lily-Tulip, Inc. Salary Ret. Plan Benefits Comm., 953 F.2d 587, 593-94 (11th Cir. 1992)); Jackson v. Bellsouth Comm'ns, Inc., 372 F.3d 1250, 1268 (11th Cir. 2004) ("[T]he plaintiffs' allegations of ongoing acts aimed at concealing an initial wrongdoing [do] not establish open-ended continuity.").

Moreover, the federal obstruction of justice statute (18 U.S.C. § 1503) applies only to perjury offered in federal court proceedings. Streck v. Peters, 855 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (D. Hi. 1994) (citing O'Malley v. New York City Transit Auth., 896 F.2d 704, 708 (2d Cir. 1990)). Similarly, the prohibition on evidence tampering found in 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c) applies only in an "official proceeding," which does not include state court proceedings. See 18 U.S.C. § 1515(a) (defining "official proceeding" as

¹³ Plaintiffs argue that the holding in Spitz does not apply in the Ninth Circuit. Resp. at 11, n.3. Plaintiffs rely heavily on Living Designs, Inc. v. E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., 431 F.3d 353, 364-65 (9th Cir. 2005), in which the Ninth Circuit held that a party's litigation misconduct in a prior lawsuit, for the purpose of inducing the other party to accept a reduced settlement offer, may form the basis of a subsequent RICO claim. Unlike Spitz, and the other circuit court cases cited by the Court in its prior order, Living Designs did not involve a cover-up of past conduct, and it did not address what effect a cover-up has on establishing the pattern element of a RICO claim. Therefore, Living Designs is not relevant to the Court's analysis.

1 matters conducted in a federal forum, or matters involving insurance in interstate
 2 commerce). All of Summers' alleged misconduct, with the exception of his testimony
 3 at the November 2010 deposition, took place in connection with the state court
 4 litigation, and as such, it is not indictable racketeering activity that can support a
 5 showing of continuity.¹⁴

7 As for the November 2010 deposition, the FAC alleges only that it was
 8 inconsistent with Summers' previous deposition, and that Summers "could not explain
 9 why he had deliberately erased files on the laptop, why he installed a new operating
 10 system to wipe out existing data, and why he ran the 'RegEdit' program to cover up
 11 his wrongdoing." FAC at ¶ 268, docket no. 175. To show obstruction of justice under
 12 18 U.S.C. § 1503, plaintiffs must show that Summers (1) acted with knowledge that;
 13 (2) his actions have the natural and probable effect of interfering with; (3) a pending
 14 judicial proceeding. Salazar-Luviano v. Mukasey, 551 F.3d 857, 862 (9th Cir. 2008)
 15 (citing United States v. Acquilar, 515 U.S. 593, 597, 599 (1995)). The allegations in
 16 the FAC do not support plaintiffs' contention that Summers acted with knowledge that
 17 his testimony would interfere with this proceeding. To the contrary, the FAC alleges
 18 that Summers testified that he did not know why he erased files on the laptop and
 19 installed a new operating system. FAC at ¶ 268, docket no. 175.

24¹⁴ Contrary to plaintiffs' assertion, see Resp. at 11, docket no. 209, Summers' conduct
 25 standing alone is insufficient to show a pattern of racketeering activity. See Clark, 523
 26 F.3d at 1116 (holding that to establish a pattern of racketeering activity, the plaintiff
 must show that the defendant committed at least two predicate offenses).

1 Plaintiffs have failed to submit evidence supporting their contention that the
2 defendants are engaged in an ongoing criminal scheme in violation of RICO.
3 Accordingly, the Court GRANTS defendants' motions for summary judgment and
4 DISMISSES with prejudice plaintiffs' RICO claims.
5

6 **C. Plaintiffs' Amended WCPA Claims (Ninth Cause of Action)**

7 To establish a claim under the WCPA, a plaintiff must show that the defendants
8 engaged in a pattern of criminal profiteering. To show a pattern under the WCPA, a
9 plaintiff must make the same showing required by RICO: relationship plus continuity.
10 See State v. Barnes, 85 Wn. App. 638, 667, 932 P.2d 669 (1997). Plaintiffs rely on the
11 same facts to support both their WCPA claim and their RICO claim. Therefore,
12 plaintiffs have failed to establish a pattern, and the Court GRANTS defendants'
13 motions and DISMISSES with prejudice plaintiffs' WCPA claims.
14

15 **D. Plaintiffs' Fraudulent Transfer Claim (Fourteenth Cause of Action)**

16 The Telekenex Defendants move separately for summary judgment on
17 plaintiffs' fraudulent transfer claim, which is predicated on plaintiffs' contention that
18 Telekenex transferred all of its assets to IXC Holdings in August 2010, knowing that
19 this lawsuit was pending, and that plaintiffs were seeking a substantial award of
20 damages against Telekenex. The Telekenex defendants argue that the Court should
21 grant summary judgment on plaintiffs' fraudulent transfer claim because plaintiffs
22 have not yet reduced their claim to judgment and therefore are not "creditors" under
23 Washington's Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act ("UFTA"). UFTA, however, defines
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25
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1 a creditor as any person who has a claim, and a claim as “a right to payment, whether
 2 or not the right is reduced to judgment.” RCW 19.40.011(3)-(4) (emphasis added).

3 Therefore, plaintiffs are “creditors” under UFTA.

4
 5 The Telekenex defendants also argue that summary judgment is appropriate
 6 because plaintiffs have failed to submit evidence that Telekenex transferred its assets
 7 to IXC Holdings without receiving reasonably equivalent value. RCW
 8 19.40.041(a)(2). Defendants’ second argument also fails, however, because a transfer
 9 may also be fraudulent under UFTA if, as plaintiffs contend, the transferor acted “with
 10 actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor. . . .” RCW 19.40.041(a)(1).¹⁵

11
 12 In the alternative, the Telekenex Defendants move to dismiss plaintiffs’
 13 fraudulent transfer claim under Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b), arguing that plaintiffs have failed
 14 to plead fraud with sufficient particularity. Plaintiffs argue that dismissal under Rule
 15 9(b) is inappropriate because “[a]llegations of fraud may be based on information and
 16 belief when the facts in question are peculiarly within the opposing party’s knowledge
 17 . . .” Scheidt v. Klein, 956 F.2d 963, 967 (10th Cir. 1992). Here, the relevant facts
 18 relating to the allegedly fraudulent transfer, which occurred nearly seventeen months

21¹⁵ Telekenex contends that the transfer of its assets in August 2010 could not have
 22 been fraudulent because, before the transfer took place, Telekenex was valued at
 23 \$0.00. See Gail Decl., Ex. 9, docket no. 210 (May 2010 valuation assigning \$0.00
 24 value to Telekenex). Telekenex first raises this argument on reply, and it has not been
 25 fully briefed by the parties. Moreover, the evidence of Telekenex’s valuation is only
 26 an excerpt of a longer valuation report, and it is unclear whether it evaluates the going-
 concern value of the company, which is the relevant valuation for purposes of a
 fraudulent transfer claim. See In re Spokane Concrete Prods., Inc., 126 Wn.2d 269,
 280, 892 P.2d 98 (1995). Accordingly, the Court declines to dismiss plaintiffs’
 fraudulent transfer claim on this basis.

1 into the present lawsuit, are known solely by Telekenex and IXC Holdings, and are the
2 subject of pending discovery. See Minute Entry, docket no. 174; Goldman Decl., Ex.
3 18, docket no. 148. Accordingly, the Court DENIES the Telekenex Defendants'
4 motion as to plaintiffs' fraudulent transfer claim.

5

6 **E. Plaintiffs' Corporate Disregard Claim (Fifteenth Cause of Action)**

7 The Telekenex Defendants also move for summary judgment on plaintiffs'
8 claim for corporate disregard. Mot., docket no. 202. A plaintiff seeking to pierce the
9 corporate veil and impose direct liability on shareholders or corporate officers must
10 demonstrate that (1) the corporate form has been intentionally used to violate or evade
11 a duty; and (2) disregard of the corporate form is necessary to prevent an unjustified
12 loss to the creditor. Meisel v. M&N Modern Hydraulic Press Co., 97 Wn.2d 403,
13 409-10, 645 P.2d 689 (1982). As a corporation is typically considered a separate
14 entity, distinct from shareholders and officers, the corporate entity will only be
15 disregarded in exceptional circumstances. Truckweld Equip. Co. v. Olson, 26 Wn.
16 App. 638, 644, 618 P.2d 1017 (1980).

17 To establish the first element of a corporate disregard claim, the plaintiff must
18 show an abuse of the corporate form. Meisel, 97 Wn.2d at 403. Common examples of
19 such abuse include: commingling of corporate funds and other assets, failure to
20 segregate funds of related entities, the unauthorized diversion of corporate funds or
21 assets to non-corporate or personal uses, the failure to maintain corporate minutes or
22 adequate corporate records, and corporate undercapitalization. See Thomas V. Harris,
23

1 *Washington's Doctrine of Corporate Disregard*, 56 WASH. L. REV. 253, 260 n.38
 2 (1981).

3 Plaintiffs fail to submit any evidence of abuse of the corporate form, or any of
 4 the type of exceptional circumstances that warrant imposing personal liability on the
 5 individual defendants for the corporation's conduct, and indeed, have not even alleged
 6 such conduct in the FAC.¹⁶ Plaintiffs contend that dismissal is nonetheless
 7 inappropriate because they will ultimately be unable to recover on their claims if they
 8 cannot impose liability on Telekenex's officers and shareholders. However, "[t]he
 9 absence of an adequate remedy alone does not establish corporate misconduct."

10 Meisel, 97 Wn.2d at 411. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS the Telekenex
 11 Defendants' motion, and DISMISSES with prejudice plaintiffs' claim for corporate
 12 disregard.

13 **III. CONCLUSION**

14 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part
 15 defendants' motion to strike. The Court GRANTS in part the motion and STRIKES
 16 paragraphs 273-83, 289-92, and 321 of the FAC. The Court otherwise DENIES the
 17 motion to strike.

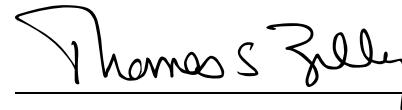
18 The Court further GRANTS the motions for summary judgment, docket
 19 nos. 201 and 205, and DISMISSES plaintiffs' RICO claim (Eighth Cause of Action),
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 25 ¹⁶ The FAC merely contains a formulaic recitation of the legal elements of a claim for
 26 corporate disregard. See FAC at ¶¶ 413-15, docket no. 175.

1 and WCPA claim (Ninth Cause of Action) with prejudice. The Court also GRANTS
2 in part and DENIES in part the Telekenex defendants' separate motions for summary
3 judgment, docket no. 202, on plaintiffs' claims for fraudulent transfer and corporate
4 disregard. The Court GRANTS in part the motion and dismisses with prejudice
5 plaintiffs' claim for corporate disregard (Fifteenth Cause of Action). The Court
6 DENIES in part the motion on plaintiffs' claim for fraudulent transfer (Fourteenth
7 Cause of Action).

8
9 IT IS SO ORDERED.
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11 DATED this 9th day of May, 2011.

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15 Thomas S. Zilly
United States District Judge
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